

SANTA FE GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things. Neutral in nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINS,
Editor and Proprietor.

SANTA FE, SATURDAY FEB. 13, 1864.

SUBSCRIPTION:

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For one year, \$2.50
For six months, 1.50
For three months, 1.00
Single copies, 10

CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Capt. Carey.

During the absence of Col. Carson from the Navajo country Capt. Carey will be in command of Fort Canby. As an officer and gentleman he ranks high among those who are acquainted with him. During the Texan invasion he acted a conspicuous part and proved himself to be a gallant soldier. Although it has been seldom or never adverted to, he was in command of one of the companies of regulars which was with the reconnoitering expedition which burned the Texan supply train at Johnson's Ranch, on the day of the battle of Pigeon's Ranch. His conduct on that occasion, as well as that of other officers whom we have heretofore mentioned, was creditable to himself and contributed greatly to the successful performance of the important duties the expedition was suddenly and unexpectedly called upon to execute.

During the present Navajo war, under command of Col. Carson, he has maintained his heretofore well earned and well merited reputation. He was in command of one of the companies in the recent expedition through the Cañon de Chelle.

Delgadito.

We regret to learn that the Navajo chief, Delgadito, has been killed. He was one of the most influential men in the tribe, and his influence was exerted at all times in favor of peace and good-neighborship with the whites. Indeed, the last information we had of him, before the arrival of the news of his death, was that he was exerting himself in bringing in his people to the Posts in the Navajo country and surrendering them to the authorities to be by them taken to Fort Sumner to be colonized; and he was succeeding well in his exertions. It is rarely that the word good can be used in connection with the word Navajo, but we presume it could with propriety have been used as a qualifying term to Delgadito.

He was killed in an attack made upon a rancharia in which he was, by an independent party of militia. It is said the fight was forced upon the rancharia and that the defense was well maintained by the Indians.

Col. Carson.—On Wednesday of this week Col. Carson arrived in Santa Fe, from the Navajo Country, after an absence of several months during which time he has been actively engaged in the prosecution of the Navajo war. The recent exploits which he with his command have performed, and which we have alluded to frequently, have added to his fame as an Indian fighter and will give him an enviable reputation as a commander of troops in the field.

He has beyond doubt broken the spirit of the Navajo nation to such an extent that the war will soon be brought to a close, by the surrender of the tribe to the military authorities who will, in accordance with the policy inaugurated by Gen'l. Carleton, locate them at Fort Sumner on the Pecos river where many have already gone. This is "a consummation most devoutly to be wished" and when it shall have been accomplished the people of New Mexico will hail those who shall accomplish it as public benefactors. A few years of the peace which will succeed the subjection of this tribe will place the people again on their feet and bring prosperity to the Territory.

Capt. Pfeiffer is in the city this week. He accompanied Col. Carson from the Navajo country. An account of his doings in the Cañon de Chelle will be given in the letter published to-day under the Captain "From Fort Canby."

All the bills which we mentioned two weeks ago as having been introduced into the House of Representatives by our Delegate, Col. Perea, have been read the second time and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Aray says that if we had not aired him last Saturday he would have given us some of the printing which the government has placed at his disposal, and therefore says, we "made a mistake."

Now, we were some time ago informed that it was Mr. Aray's intention to give a part of that work to the Gazette, and the ventilation cannot be said to have been investigated by any disappointment on our part, in this respect. We sacrificed the profits which might have accrued from the work, to perform what we conceived to be our duty as a public journalist.

Our correspondent at Fort Canby seems to labor under a mistake in reference to the communication to which he refers. The communication was not written for the Gazette, but for a newspaper published in Washington City and called the Sunday Times. It was, however, sent to us in the Sunday Times, and we have no doubt but it was sent for publication although the request was not contained in the paper.

Had not our attention been directed to other affairs we would have answered it ourselves long since. Our correspondent saves us the time and labor necessary to the preparation of a reply and for it he has our thanks.

Difficulty with France.

A dispatch dated New York Feb. 2 is as follows:

The World's special says: It is rumored in high official circles that we are on the eve of a war with France. Seward is said to have pursued a course towards the French Government concerning the Florida, Rappahannock and the rains known to be building in France for the rebels, as to elicit a reply from the French Foreign Minister; in accordance with which the United States must either abandon her pretensions, or go to war, to maintain them.

Mr. Dayton was, as is stated, instructed to demand of France the surrender of the belligerent rights accorded to the rebels, and it is certain, that there is some serious difficulty with the French Cabinet, which alarms all but Mr. Seward who in view of the almost certainty of a war in Europe, takes the highest possible grounds towards France.

If this should prove to be true the Emperor of Mexico will find many thorns under his seat before he shall have occupied the throne many months. The dispatch, however, contains information of too high and important a nature to be promulgated in the way it appears to the public.

Mr. Hunt, Post office building, has presented us with a copy of Greeley's Almanac for 1864 which contains a great variety of statistical political information. In regard to the election for Delegate in New Mexico last year it says:

"An election for Delegate in Congress was held in this Territory Sept. 7, 1863. The candidates were Col. Francisco Perea and Señor Gallegos. The former an earnest Union man, active as a citizen and soldier; the latter a pro-slavery Democrat, once a Catholic Priest, expelled from the church by the Bishop. The vote stood 7231 for Perea and 6425 for Gallegos; majority for Perea 806."

Mr. Hunt has these almanacs for sale.

The pleasant weather which we have for sometime past been enjoying will tempt the Rancheros to work in preparing the ground for planting.

We are indebted to Hon. Francisco Perea for favors in the way of public documents.

Maj. Sena arrived from the Navajo country on Tuesday last.

The letter from Arizona will be found interesting.

Read all the news advertisements in today's paper.

From Arizona

FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
January 25th 1864.

COL. JAMES L. COLLINS.
MY DEAR SIR:—Favored by kind Providence, we have at length reached this place in safety. Not a man missing, not a wagon broken down or left and scarcely an animal less than when we started. Under the admirable management of Lieut. Col. Chavez and the faithfulness of Peter Pfeiffer our Wagon Master, both men and animals have made the trip successfully, and are in fine condition. The other officers, Capt's. Chacon and Butcher and Quartermaster—Lieut. Robinson have acted well, their part, while the escort, both Mexicans and Americans, have done their duty in a very creditable manner. For the most part the road is excellent and with some labor in a few places would be very fine indeed. Those places are on this side the Rio Colorado Chiquito, and should be attended to as soon as possible. There is generally an abundance of excellent wild water and grass. We found but little snow, which was a benefit to us as it furnished us a substitute for water both for man and beast.
Nor has the weather been severely cold

with the exception of a few mornings and nights. From the time we crossed the line which divides Arizona from New Mexico, there was, we think a perceptible improvement in the country. Instead of high mountains and narrow valleys, it is an open, gently undulating country affording good, pasturage, sufficient for millions of cattle, until we reached the San Francisco mountains, in all the region of which there is the greatest profusion of the best of pine with some oak, quaking asp, cedar and piñon, and through all the timbered region are found many valleys or plains covered with first rate grama grass and sometimes also having springs of the best water. In fact water is found at convenient distances on nearly the whole route. Several persons of our party, particularly the California Vols. who have passed over the Tucson and Mesilla route unhesitatingly declare this to be the better of the two. Fort Whipple is not permanently located, and if practicable will be located wherever the Governor shall select a site for the Capital, which will probably be on the San Francisco River some 50 or 75 miles East and a little south of here. It is said by many who have visited that region that there is abundance of good water, timber and a fine and extensive farming country. The Governor and the military officers appointed to select a location for the Fort will visit that region soon. In the meantime, the seat of the Territorial Government will be here—Fort Whipple. Good mines are known to exist in that vicinity, but cannot be worked because of hostile Indians. I have spent three days in the mines in and about "Walker's Diggings" from 20 to 25 miles from this post; conveyed with many of the miners; saw the gold collected or washed out in a single day, and I agree with them in saying they are doing well. They are averaging from \$5 to \$8 or \$10 per day. The fabulous accounts of the gold being scattered thickly in large lumps all over the surface of the ground, of course no one believes. But it is here in great abundance, and can be had by intelligent industry. Flour in the mines is worth at present \$30 per cwt. bacon, sugar and coffee each 75 per lb. other things in proportion. Pickaxes with handles and miner's shovels each \$5 to \$6. Rich Quartz leads and also Placer mines are being discovered almost daily. The former will furnish the principal mineral wealth of this Territory. Wealthy companies are now bringing machinery from California here. Town sites are being located and towns laid out. Mines are now being worked in some ten or a dozen places and many more will be as soon as there shall be security from the Indians. So far as I can learn, the miners generally are a superior and intelligent class of men. Many idlers have been here, and not finding the gold scattered profusely on the surface, have gone away cursing the country and all who preferred to go to work and dig out the precious metal. The climate is fine and remarkably healthy. The days, at this time are warm and the nights quite cold. The civil officers seem to be well pleased with the country so far and with its prospective growth. We all deeply regret that we have no mail route in the Territory—except the Military express—which brings only a very small portion of our mail matter. There are already several candidates for Delegate to Congress on the ground, and there is a fair prospect of having several more ere long.

Some of the Indians, especially the Pinalians, are not friendly, but it is hoped that they will soon be brought to terms. Col. Poston Supt. of Indian Affairs, is actively engaged in the business of his office in the southern portion of the Territory. He will soon visit the tribes in this section also.—No papers from Santa Fe received by the Express to-day. Send to me at this place.

Yours for our Country and the right,
H. W. READ.

From Fort Canby.

FORT CANBY, N. M.

Jan. 24, 1864.

SIR:—Col. Carson and Capt. Pfeiffer returned to this Post a few days ago from their "expedition" to Cañon de Chelle.—Capt. Pfeiffer with his force entered the East opening, and went entirely through the main Cañon, a distance of about 30 miles, killing some few Indians, capturing others, and impressing the balance of the rude barbarians with the strength of the Military Arm of the Government. While in camp one of the chiefs with a flag of truce (Draped in Blue, Draped in Sans Ta che,) came in and made submission to the terms of the Department Commander, so-wit; for himself and others to remove to the Bosque Redondo.

Col. Carson gave permission with a limit of ten days for a number of aged captives to return to their lodges, visit their people, and bring in their flocks and herds, or whatever effects in their possession, and he would protect them, give them rations, and escort them to the Bosque Redondo, where they could live in peace and happiness; but, in the opposite event, in case of failure to comply with the reasonable and humane purposes of the Government, he would send out "scouts" in every direction to destroy them—men, women and children—wherever he could find them. That the War must be speedily wound up, and their removal securely fixed beyond all contingencies, etc.

It is my opinion, as the Navajos are almost daily coming into the Post, that by the first of next April, nearly the whole tribe, with the exception of a few roving, plundering marauders, will come in and to be thoroughly convinced that their lives and property will be securely protected at the Bosque Redondo, and that they will be

in possession of a country which they can call their home; and although they may very naturally feel some reluctance at leaving the hills of their children, their native haunts, though bleak and barren it be, still they will bow to destiny and submit to what they cannot prevent. That it will be best for them in the long run, if our Government and the Military authorities do their duty—and I presume they will—is beyond all question.

The passage of this strong, defile of the enemy—Cañon de Chelle—by Capt. Pfeiffer and the small force under his command, not over 150 men, officers and all, is certainly a Military exploit to be proud of. And the result, too, is highly auspicious. It gives promise of future quietness and peace on the part of the roving Red Men; that predatory parties and roving herds of outlaws will cease, and the Territory of New Mexico start up with new life and the promise of boundless prosperity.

To the untiring energy of the Department Commander (Gen. Carleton), seconded by the heroic determination of the "distinguished frontiersman," Col. CHRISTOPHER CARSON, this happy consummation will be eminently due. We shall after the "Navajo Expedition" is ended, have no more treaties of public faith, to be broken as soon as made; but I hope and trust that "Peace on Earth and good will to man," of which the scriptures teach us in words of wisdom and "equal and exact justice to all," will prevail as the fruits of this Military demonstration.

I have no time to enter into the details of the various "scouts," and of the hardships encountered by both officers and men, which they have endured with cheerfulness throughout the campaign; these I leave to the chronicles of history, while I present you with the cheering prospect that the War will soon terminate, and that in the extensive region "where wild in wood the noble savages ran," soon "The horse dull dum will cease to beat, "And man be happy yet."

We are rapidly approaching that grand climax. A few more well directed efforts of our "scouting" parties, and the sentinel on the watch tower, can exclaim—"All is well;" and the converse "Sentinela alerta!" will become in the language of the Great WARRIOR—an "obsolete idea."

The gallant and fearless passage of the Dismal Cañon by Capt. Pfeiffer and his dauntless men, who all determined to perish or accomplish the grand feat, is equal to the passage of the Bridge of Lodi by Napoleon and his troops, and entitles him if not to a Marshal's Baton, to the grateful remembrance of the people of New Mexico, and to the justice and generosity of the American Government. "Honor to whom honor is due," was the old Roman law, and the meed of praise should not be withheld on this occasion. The Legislature of New Mexico, in its sovereign Territorial capacity should express its opinion of one of its gallant defenders and protectors from savage cruelty. Capt. Pfeiffer, who has long been a citizen of this Territory, and thoroughly conversant with the expedients of the wily foe, deserves this mark of respect at their hands, and hope it may be honorably awarded. "There is nothing beautiful but Truth."

In a few days I think there will be some 4 or 500 Indians at this Post and Fort Wingate, who will have resolved "to make the Rio Pecos their abiding home. Others, too, will rapidly come in, to accept of the same destination. Col. Carson and some other officers, with a suitable escort, will leave here in a few days en route for Santa Fe, in charge of their Indian captives.—God grant them a safe arrival, and may peace and plenty, instead of War, and all uncharitableness soon reign triumphant over a smiling land, is the heart felt wish of,

Dear Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. NEED,
Sergt. Maj. 1st Cav. N. M. Vols.,

Chicago, Jan. 29.

A Knoxville letter of the 20th says, that on the Friday previous Gen. Sturgis advanced in the direction of Danbury, forty miles from Knoxville, and on Saturday drove in the enemy's pickets; but learning that the enemy were in force, he fell back on Sunday.

A large body of the rebels made a desperate attack on our lines, but were driven back by a gallant cavalry charge. Our loss was 150; the enemy's supposed to be greater. On Sunday night, our forces anticipating a flank movement, fell back to Strawberry Plains, sixteen miles from Knoxville. The enemy's cavalry moved down the Danbridge road, and crossed French Broad River, seemingly for the purpose of a flank movement on Knoxville. Sturgis fell back to Knoxville on the 19th, and the same evening crossed to Holstein, with the view of intercepting the enemy at Sevierville, where a battle is believed to be pending.

Several prisoners taken on Sunday were fresh from Richmond.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 29.

Last evening, the enemy 600 strong attacked the garrison at Clinton's, but after a fight of 24 hours were repulsed. Our loss was twenty eight; the enemy's was much greater.

On the 21th, Col. Miller had a severe fight this side of Florence, repulsing the enemy. Our loss was fifteen killed and seventy five wounded.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

The contractors on the ocean iron clads Dictator and Puritan, have been requested to expedite the work on them.

The New Mexican Traders should be posted before going into the market, where to purchase their goods. From whom must we buy? Is natural for the Merchant to ask. Our advice is to buy of Houses, who are acquainted with the New Mexican trade, and have been supplying the Merchants for numbers of years. We can well recommend the House of Hammerslaugh, Bro. dealers in ready-made clothing, cloth, Cassimeres, Staple and fancy Dry goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.

As this House has been in business for a number of years, they know well the wants of the Merchants and Traders of New Mexico. They keep constantly on hand a complete stock of such goods suitable for the Mexican Trade. We can therefore advise our merchants and Traders when visiting Kansas City to give them a call. Their place is corner Main & Third Street.

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Are thankful for past favors and will endeavor to do all in their power to give further satisfaction to all who will give them their patronage. No.—20.11

U. S. DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

William Gaudert, Esq. of Mo., has been appointed Deputy Collector for second Collection Division of the District of New Mexico.

No.—20.11